

SECRET

25X1A

53

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY USSR/Korea

SUBJECT Technical Evaluation of Two Soap Samples
25X1A

PLACE ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

DATE ACQUIRED BY [REDACTED]

DATE OF INFO [REDACTED]

DATE DISTR. 14 Jul 51

NO. OF PAGES 2

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

25X1X

1. The samples analyzed are described as follows:

- a. Sample A was a bar of toilet soap manufactured by GLAVK PARFYUMER in accordance with GOST 436-41; it was purchased in Leningrad during May of 1949. This sample is representative of a "peoples" soap and is available for purchase throughout the USSR.
- b. Sample B was a bar of toilet soap found among medical supplies captured in Pyongyang, Korea, during November, 1950.

2. Analysis of the described samples has yielded the following information:

a. Composition:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Sample A</u>	<u>Sample B</u>
Moisture	5.76%	5.21%
Fatty Acid (free)	0.28	0.56
Free fat	1.35	1.95
Carbonate	0.19	0.19
Water insoluble matter (essentially siliceous)	0.88	0.18
Salt	0.58	0.56
Glycerine	2.72	0.74
Soap	88.24	90.61
	100.00%	100.00%

b. Constants of fatty acids:

<u>Constants</u>	<u>Sample A</u>	<u>Sample B</u>
Titer (C°)	41.4	40.1
Acid value	203.7	199.4
Saponification value	206.5	203.1
Iodine number	48.3	67.9
Rosin acids	nil	nil

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION SECRET

STATE	NAVY	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION					
ARMY	X AIR	X FBI	[REDACTED]				25X1A	

SECRET

25X1A

- 2 -

c. Fatty acid composition calculated from spectrophotometric analysis and iodine numbers:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Sample A</u>	<u>Sample B</u>
Total diene as Linoleic	2.11%	5.08%
Total triene as Linoleic	0.38	0.37
Total tetraene as Arachidonic	0.08	-
Oleic acid (by calculation)	48.00	64.27
Saturated fatty acids (by differentiation)	49.43	30.33
	100.00%	100.00%

3. Conclusions available from these data and from observation are as follows:

- a. The constants and fatty acid composition of Sample A correspond to those obtainable from a stock consisting chiefly of tallow (probably mutton tallow) with a possible small percentage of cocoanut oil.
- b. The constants and fatty acid composition of Sample B could possibly be satisfied by a grease in which there was a higher ratio of stearic to palmitic acid than is ordinarily found in greases available for soap manufacture in the U.S.A.
- c. The high glycerine and free fat content of Sample A indicate that it was not a boiled soap, and that it was made from poorly split stock.
- d. The free fat content of Sample B indicates that it was not a boiled soap.
- e. It is estimated that neither sample was a milled soap.
- f. Both soaps contained a yellowish brown dye which became bright red in acid solution.
- g. The higher glycerine content of Sample A gave it a semi-translucent appearance.
- h. Sample A was scented with a civet type perfume, while Sample B contained a perfume similar to that used for Ivory soap in the U. S. A.

- end -

SECRET